

## GUAM, FORTIFIED, WOULD BE FIRST PACIFIC OUTPOST

Both Honolulu and Manila Would Be Defended By the Western Island

In an article in the New York Sun, Robert G. Skerrett, deals with naval bases in general, and in particular with Culebra, which lies twenty miles east of Porto Rico and twenty miles west of St. Thomas, and Guam. Mr. Skerrett argued that the fortification of Culebra would serve instead of the purchase of St. Thomas, but, by all means, he said, fortify St. Thomas.

It is Guam, however, that Hawaii is more interested. The Sun article deals with it in part as follows: "It would not be safe for a fleet intent upon attacking our Pacific Coast or blocking the western approach to the Panama Canal to sail across the Pacific, no matter how strong, and at the same time to leave its rear or on its flank naval bases of ours from which squadrons or fleets of United States battle craft could operate. Equally true is it that it would not be strategically wise for an enemy to seek to take and hold the Philippines if Guam, on his flank, were able to hold its own and to sever our ships using it as a point of support. Again these far flung defenses on our naval frontier would make it incumbent upon a foe to watch all of them and thus to scatter his own forces and leave available only reduced squadrons to push onward to attack our shores. Near Great Trade Routes

"The part that the island of Guam might take in time of war has been very lucidly presented by Comdr. A. W. Hines, U. S. N., in the United States Naval Institute. Commander Hines spent some years at Guam and like every other officer who has been there is keenly alive to its strategic importance to us. Let him tell his own story:

"The strategic position of Guam, due to its location, is excellent. It could hardly be better placed. Take Guam as a center and draw a circle, using a radius of 1500 miles. The circle cuts northern Australia, the Celebes and Borneo, passes between Formosa and Hongkong and through the Straits of Toulon, and cuts across the largest Japanese island, Honshu. The trade route from Panama to the China Sea passes near the center of this circle. The circle cuts practically every important trade route in the Far East. From the center of the circle, Guam, our fleet would bear on every point from Singapore to Vladivostok. Again we see how a position on the mainland is at a disadvantage as compared with a similarly fortified point on an isolated island—taking our problem at Manila Bay as an example. We shall also see how Guam reflects de facto upon the Philippines. Commander Hines touches upon this matter in his paper mentioned:

"Some years ago there was much discussion as to whether our base in the Philippines should be at Olongapo or at Cavite. It was at Cavite for a while and was then transferred to Olongapo, and back again, if my memory is not at fault. . . . To prevent the fall of a fortified place there must be sufficient troops to keep the enemy from getting within siege gun range. . . . The absolute security of our corridor presupposes sufficient American troops to keep a determined enemy from mounting siege guns in range of the island. . . . I have heard 200,000 troops spoken of as the number to securely hold our base at Manila Bay. A rough estimate of the cost of a soldier is \$1000 a year. By simple arithmetic, then, the cost of being certain of a fortified base at Manila comes to \$200,000,000 per annum. Rich, and patriotic as our country is, the price is too staggering."

"But Guam as an Asiatic base has distinctive strategic advantages, although the island is small and isolated—being, in fact, a trifle over 1500 miles distant from the Philippines. Commander Hines says:

"With a comparatively few men, a few heavy guns and mortars, a few submarines, and a supply of food and ammunition, no enemy could ever secure a foothold on the island. From Guam the United States could uphold any Pacific Ocean policy the government deems wise to adopt. Guam strengthens Honolulu and the west coast. No enemy attacking the United States in its weak spot, the Philippines, could afford to pass by a fortified base to make an attack on Honolulu or San Francisco. . . . Properly defended, no enemy could ever reduce a strong base on a small island. Ships cannot attack forts. The United States tried this in a small way at San Juan and Santiago de Cuba during the Spanish-American war and was forced to give it up as a 'bad job.'"

"Equally true, no enemy would feel secure in the Philippines with Guam on its flank as a base for our battle squadrons. But while we have held the island for something like eighteen years, still practically nothing has been done toward preparing Guam for its own defense and for its harboring of a fleet in time of war. The virtue of the island bases, compared with a similar outlay for a battleship, lies in the fact that the dreadnought may be sent to the bottom, but an island cannot be sunk; and as long as its guns, mines and other defenses are able to play half their part the place becomes a haven for our ships and a menace to a foe with crippled craft and thousands of miles to go to a menacing port."

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## VACANCY LEFT BY RETIRING OF EVANS IS FILLED BY KUHN

Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, Corps of Engineers, had been selected by President Wilson as a brigadier-general of the line to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans November 19. Colonel Kuhn recently returned from Berlin where he had been serving as military attaché since the European war. On his arrival in Washington he was assigned to duty as a director of the Army War College. He is a graduate of West Point of the class of 1885, being assigned to the Corps of Engineers as a second lieutenant, and became a colonel in March, 1915. During the Spanish-American war he served as a major in the volunteer engineers.

Already three officers have announced their intention to retire voluntarily this year. Maj. G. H. Crabtree, Medical Corps, is to leave active service on his own application today, Col. J. F. Gell-foyle, Fourth Cavalry, February 1, and Brig. Gen. George F. Scriven, chief signal officer, February 14. The Army was surprised to learn of Gen. Scriven's contemplated retirement, as he is in his sixty-third year, but in his letter to the secretary of war he says that he believes that his work is done. The communication says:

"I have served on active duty for more than forty years, in the United States, the Philippine Islands, Cuba, Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Italy, Turkey, Russia, and in China, during the Boxer troubles, and although I deeply regret leaving active service, I believe that my work is done."

The active list of the Army in 1916 gained 1037 new officers. These included 805 second lieutenants who were appointed from the Army, national guard, marine corps, and civil life, to fill vacancies caused by the National Defense Act; 124 cadets graduated from West Point in June, and who have since become first lieutenants; fourteen first lieutenants in the medical reserve corps commissioned first lieutenants in the medical corps; five chaplains commissioned with the relative rank of first lieutenant; five retired officers returned to active service—Maj. Lorenzo P. Davidson as a colonel, First Lieut. Jacob Schickel as a captain, Maj. William O. Owen, as a colonel, in the medical corps; Capt. Ben. H. Dorcy, as a captain, and Second Lieut. Joseph I. Mc Mullen, as a captain. One quartermaster clerk appointed a military storekeeper, with the rank of captain, the old office being revived in his case; five former officers, who resigned some time ago, being commissioned again; five candidates from civil life being appointed second lieutenants in the Corps of Engineers, and seventy-three quartermaster clerks being commissioned second lieutenants in the quartermaster corps. All the appointments in the Corps of Engineers, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery, and infantry are provisional for two years, with the exception of the military academy graduates, a new departure last year.

Four Transferred From Line The line of the Army lost four officers by transfer last year, the judge-advocate-general's department being the gainer. They were transferred as judge-advocates, with the rank of major, as follows: Capt. I. L. Hunt, Nineteenth Infantry; D. P. Quinn, cavalry; A. W. Brown, infantry; and E. Bueker, Fourteenth Cavalry.

LOOTED BRASS FROM OLAA MILL SHIPPED FOR DISPOSAL HERE

HILO, January 26.—With two men, brothers named Kaneshiro, under arrest and another Japanese named Kamiya a fugitive, but liable to be captured at any time as the police are on his trail, it is believed that Sheriff Pua and Deputy Sheriff Henry Martin have broken up a gang of alleged thieves who are stated to have looted the Olua Sugar Mill of over \$500 worth of brass and copper tubes, faucets and other equipment of this kind.

The two prisoners are stated to have confessed to Deputy Sheriff Martin on Thursday last, stating that they sold their loot to a firm in Honolulu, Koyoei Shokwai Limited, Kukui Street near River, and that ten sacks of these trimmings were sent there on the steamer Mauna Kea on Friday, January 19. Sheriff Pua went to Honolulu on Monday's boat.

The discovery of the looting of the mill was made by accident, when the head lina of Olua Plantation decided to lay a spur track through a certain field of cane. He ordered a couple of rows of cane to be cut out and it was when it was being done that a quantity of brass and copper fittings were found hidden away.

Health Inspector Coleman reported the find to the sheriff and Deputy Martin and the latter took up the trail. A watch was set that night at the cane field and just before midnight two men were discovered and arrested. On the way to the Olua police station Kamiya broke away and fled, escaping into the cane.

When the home of Kaneshiro was searched that night a quantity of loot was discovered, also the brother of the prisoner, who was arrested. A quantity of mill equipment was recovered and both brothers confessed.

Bad weather during the past few weeks has brought work on the Ala Homena road to a standstill, according to Wilbur C. Woodward, acting superintendent of public works.

## BIG ISLANDERS TURN OUT FOR INSPECTION

Second Guard Regiment Passing Company By Company Before Regular Army Men

(Mail Special to The Advertiser) HILO, January 26.—Brig. Gen. Samuel I. Johnson, N. G. H., and Maj. O. B. Rosenbaum, Second Infantry U. S. A., accompanied by Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel, U. S. A., inspector-instructor, are making the annual inspection of the Second Regiment, N. G. H., on this island, which is commanded by Col. J. D. Easton.

In spite of continuous heavy rains and of inspection being two months earlier this year than last, 552 officers and men of about 500 turned out for inspection of the first nine companies. Only those actually away were not present.

General Johnson and Major Rosenbaum reached Hilo January 18, and at once got to work inspecting company A at the Hilo military camp. The same evening and paying many compliments to the officers and men for the excellent condition in which everything was found and the upstanding of the men of the company.

Friday evening, January 19, came the inspection of Company B at the military camp, which was also found to be in excellent condition. Then the inspectors started in at the other end of the island, beginning with the First Separate Troop of Cavalry at Waimea last Saturday.

Last Sunday two inspections were made, both at Kohala, one in the morning of Company I and one in the afternoon of Company K. On Monday evening Company M, at Hoonah, was inspected, while Company N was given its official inspection at Paahau Tuesday evening.

Wednesday evening the inspectors looked over Company C, at Laupahoehoe, and next evening the fine First Separate Company of Papaiou. Today the inspectors were to reach Hilo again, when Company D, the oldest national guard company on the island, was to pass in review at the military camp. At Pahoa, will be inspected tomorrow afternoon, and then the long trip will be made to Kealahou to inspect Company H Sunday afternoon, then back to Paahau on Monday for Company G and to Olua to wind up the inspection with Company E.

## NIPPON MARU IS STILL IN JAPAN

Evidence On Vessel's Confused Movements Indicates She Is In Yokohama Yet

The Nippon Maru, "due here" first on Friday, and every day since according to the only information which was sent to her agents, Castle & Cooke, is in reality not even on the way, according to all evidence available. The cable forwarded by the Oriental agents of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha to the effect that she left on the seventeenth of this month (which would make her twelve days out today) is now believed wrong. The vessel very plainly put back because of smallox, a fact of which the local agents have not been notified.

It appears that the Nippon Maru has had smallox on board, on two different occasions, during her stay in or near Japanese waters. John H. Drew, manager of the shipping department of Castle & Cooke, has notified Dr. F. E. Trotter, chief quarantine officer of the port, that according to cables received by his office the Nippon Maru left Yokohama for Honolulu on January 17, several days late owing to the presence of two cases of smallox among the Filipino passengers. These cases are apparently other than those referred to by The Associated Press despatch of last week.

The Hawaii Hochi received a despatch about this stating that the vessel had left Yokohama, not on the seventeenth, but on the twenty-second.

As between these two dates, it is believed that the latter is correct. The Associated Press stated that the vessel had put back to land smallox cases (apparently later developments) on the twenty-fourth. Had she actually left on the seventeenth it would have been as easy, if not easier, to continue to Honolulu with her cases as did other vessels previously. No further advices having been received it is believed that she is still in Yokohama.

The epidemic in Hongkong, from which all current cases on steamers seem to have originated, is believed by Dr. Trotter to be the "real genuine article." This is indicated by not only its rapid increase but by the heavy percentage of deaths. For the two weeks ending December 9 there were sixty-three cases and forty-eight deaths, a mortality rate of over seventy-five percent. For the next two weeks, ending December 20, there were 184 cases and 128 deaths, a mortality rate of over sixty-nine percent.

The two cases of smallox now on quarantine island, which were removed from two different steamers, are progressing favorably. Mrs. James Clarke of Pasadena, taken from the Tenyo Maru, is now writing up and will soon be completely recovered. The four months old infant of Mr. and Mrs. Moy T. Dow removed from the Ecuador, whose life has hung in the balance ever since, and who was an extremely sick baby on Thursday and Friday, on Saturday took a change for the better and the attending physicians now believe that it has a chance for its life.

## MAKEE COMPLETES HER FIRST TRIP

Engine Expert Accompanies Motor Vessel, Which Meets Heavy Weather

Arriving yesterday morning from Kailua and Napoosoo, Kona, the motor vessel James Makee of the Ona Shipping Company completed her first round trip since being rebuilt and re-engined a month ago. The trip has been postponed for three or four weeks for the overhauling of her Bollinger engines by an expert, Mr. Erickson, who was sent down by the San Francisco agents for that purpose. He and Superintendent Eben Lee accompanied the vessel on the voyage.

The Makee made the trip south under slow power, taking twenty-four hours to make the passage. On the return trip, she was let out a little and did the same distance in eighteen and a half hours, which, says the superintendent, is not the vessel's full capacity. The engines worked satisfactorily in every respect, and the Makee will be put regularly upon the run, relieving the motor vessel J. A. Cummins.

The voyage home was made with excellent weather, but heavy seas and winds accompanied her south and for one day at Kailua grew so bad that the vessel had to discontinue loading and put to sea. She brought in thirty-four hundred sacks of Kona Development Company sugar from Kailua and eight empty gasoline drums from Kailua and Napoosoo.

## BETHLEHEM STEEL CUTS METAL PRICE

Agrees To Reduce Bid For Materials For Battle Cruisers Ten Per Cent

NEW YORK, January 7.—The Bethlehem Steel company announced yesterday that it had notified the navy department that it would make a reduction of ten per cent, in the cost of materials for the new battle cruisers to assist the department in building them within the appropriation of \$15,500,000 apiece. The reduction is to be made not only to the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, but to other concerns competing with it.

It was stated on behalf of the Bethlehem Steel company that the reduction is made from motives of patriotism, and as a result of an appeal to the company by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

A representative of the Bethlehem company said that if the other companies supplying battleship material would make a similar reduction, the cost of materials for one battle cruiser would be cut from \$10,000,000 to \$9,000,000.

The bids for the new battle cruisers were opened Dec. 6. The law authorized an expenditure of not more than \$15,500,000 for each cruiser, exclusive of armor and armament. These cruisers are designed to carry ten 14-inch guns and to make a speed of thirty-five knots. Completed, it was estimated each would cost \$20,000,000.

All On Percentage Basis Bids were submitted by the two Bethlehem Steel subsidiaries, the Fore River Company and the Union Iron Works; the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company and William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia. All of the bids were on a percentage basis. The Newport News and the Cramp Companies wanted ten per cent above cost of construction, while the Fore River and the Union Companies asked "15 per cent, or such other commission as the federal trade commission may consider reasonable."

The navy department was not satisfied with these offers and asked the shipbuilders to show their cost estimates. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, after seeing the estimates, concluded that the cruisers would cost at least \$17,500,000 apiece, or \$1,000,000 more than the specified limit for each cruiser.

## SEVEN-ELEVEN RAID BY POLICE NETS SEVEN PRISONERS

Detectives raided a "seven-eleven" game on Sheridan Street yesterday morning. This particular game was a branch of the big game running in Kailua, backed by a haul of ten Japanese and Filipinos. The branch game had been in operation only three days before the "pinch."

Those arrested were: J. Kenaloh, Joe Cook, Han Poo, Dan Kumali, J. Manno, W. Kaniwi and Kekula. Week-end arrests were light and, as a rule, of minor consequence. Castro Tiro was charged with driving an automobile without having a chauffeur's certificate. Dorothy Arnold, Joe Kalehua and L. P. Fong were held pending investigation.

The drunks included C. Hui, Joe Fra gas and Sebece. Pilano Soprano has been charged with larceny in the second degree. He is alleged to have stolen a ring from a Korean jeweler in Palama. Arrested and held for investigation were: Asano, Sam Ikaika, Dan Mae had, Willie Kamekawa, W. Mahini, Ernie Drew and N. Peshi.

## SPORTS WRECKERS WIN BIG POST LEAGUE PENNANT AT SCHOFIELD BARRACKS

BY TAKING FIRST AND SECOND GAME STRAIGHT FROM THIRTY-SECOND, ROGAN'S MATES BECAME FOURTH YEAR CHAMPIONS

Twenty-fifth & Thirty-second 0. For the fourth year in succession the Twenty-fifth Infantry, by defeating the Thirty-second Infantry yesterday afternoon at Schofield Barracks by the score of two to nothing in the second and final game of the big post classic, has taken the championship of the Army in Hawaii.

Before a crowd of two thousand fans, a small number for the big post on the Lelehu Plains, the Wreckers again demonstrated that they have not yet met their equals on the ball diamond in the line of winning pennants.

The game, throughout, was a pitchers' battle, with Rogan coming out on top, he being given the splendid support of the fine organization behind him in the in and outfields. Mashaw, the leader slinger of the "Baby" regiment ball team, also did stellar work, and his support was good. Anybody's Game All Way Through

Up to the last inning and until the last man was called out, it was anybody's game. A closer and more exciting contest has not been played at the big post in many a moon. In the whole game there was only one hit made for extra bases and home runs in this line went to Jackson of the Thirty-second in the ninth inning.

Neither side scored during the first four innings and during this time the opposing nines only secured two hits apiece. In the fifth inning the Twenty-fifth brought home the first run of the afternoon and repeated in the eighth when the Wreckers scored the second run of the game. The Thirty-second players were able to get only four hits off Rogan in the nine innings he fed them straight and curves and drops.

Wreckers Better With Stick The Wreckers did better work with the stick than did their opponents and this told the story in the end. In this department of the game the Thirty-second had a man on third—so near home—four times, but the lack of a timely hit, when hitting counts on the tally sheet, prevented a score. The Twenty-fifth players have always been heavy hitters and their superiority yesterday gave them the game and the championship—the fourth piece of bunting they have won four years in succession—1913-14-15-16, for yesterday's win clinched the 1916 season. The two teams were at the top of the post league percentage column when the regular season closed and this

Wrestling Tournament For School Children A big wrestling tournament will be held in the Japanese High School, upper Fort Street, on February 10, by the students of the institution. Many pupils of the school have been receiving instructions from Edmura, the wrestling expert who came here from Japan just for this purpose, and are already quite proficient in the art.

## GAMBLERS STILL ARE BUSY

Two Arrested And Ordered To Pay Fines

That something is still doing in gambling circles in Chinatown was amply evidenced yesterday, when two men were fined \$250 each on a charge of gambling; and a Korean named Lee was indicted by the grand jury on a charge of harboring a detective. The cases are strangely dovetailed.

Franz Josef Catton and S. E. Andrews were the defendants in the gambling case. Catton was the designer of the Mid-Pacific Carnival poster last year and is a draughtsman. Andrews, until a few months ago, was a steward aboard the steamer Matsushima. Both men pleaded guilty, and paid their fines, on the spot.

Both Catton and Andrews have for some time past been suspected of being concerned in an opium deal. Certain it is that until a short time ago neither of them possessed more than a small sum of money.

In some way the two men obtained considerable money, rental premises for the purpose of carrying on gambling and attempted to enrich matters by providing money with which to square the police. The men were arrested on Thursday at the instance of the city attorney's department. According to the statement of Chief of Detectives McDuffie, made to an Advertiser man on Thursday night, the men had been investigated and turned loose. At half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning they were charged as stated.

Two weeks ago the police were informed that a big gambling game was to be started up during the week of Chinese New Year and that an effort would be made to "fix" the police. The house named in the information was watched, and last Saturday Detective Woo was approached by a Korean named Lee who gave him \$25 to give McDuffie for keeping quiet in the matter of the gambling fight, which was located on Pauahi Street. The money was taken in the presence of Deputy Sheriff Asch and marked. Lee stated that he had been given \$50 and that he had retained half the money for his services.

Wednesday saw the starting of the game, and in a raid made by the police, 14 Chinese were arrested and fined five dollars in the police court. Investigation by the police revealed the fact that the money with which the game was started, the "bank," had been furnished the Chinese by Catton and Andrews, and amounted to \$400. Bail for the 14 gamblers arrested at up \$140 of this sum, and \$205 of the balance was turned over by the Chinese in charge of the game to the police.

Attorney A. D. Larnach, who represented the 14 Chinese, appeared for Catton and Andrews yesterday morning. Fines were imposed at the instance of City Attorney A. M. Brown, who assisted Attorney Chas. F. Chillingworth in the prosecution. He said that in view of the fact that defendants had pleaded guilty and by so doing had saved the expense of a possible jury trial, a substantial fine would meet the merits of the case.

## BOLTS WITH BOLT OF CLOTH AND LANDS BEHIND PRISON BARS

In the police court Saturday morning Yamaguchi, charged with larceny in the second degree, was sent to jail for three months.

Wahilani, who bolted with a bolt of cloth from the steamer Hilonian, was sent to jail for eight months. W. Peterson, charged with gambling, was given a suspended sentence. Koo Chong, charged with heedless driving, was fined ten dollars and costs, and Katsoku, similarly charged, was fined \$50 and costs.

Sonoda, charged with driving a horse in an unfit condition, had to pay ten dollars and costs.

Shimobota, the lone drunk, was assessed three dollars and costs. Jennie Ahia, Mrs. John Kanoe, Mrs. Kimali and Elizabeth Kukahike, charged with disturbing the quiet of the night were given suspended sentences. The quartet were celebrating not wisely but too well on King-Street near Auld Lane, and refused to desist when warned so to do.

A Hawaiian boy, fourteen years old, has been committed to the reform school for a year for stealing. It was his third offense.

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